

Saturday's Big Sale of

WHITE SHOES



Offers you really remarkable savings on the coolest and most attractive shoes you can buy for midsummer—and at a time when there's still over 2 months ahead to wear 'em.

All Our Men's \$3.50 to \$6 White Low Shoes Saturday.....\$2.95

All Our Men's \$2.50 and \$3 White Duck Low Shoes Saturday.....\$1.85

Women's White Sea Isle Turn-sole Low Shoes at \$1.39 & \$1.69

Girls' and Boys' \$1.50 to \$3 White Nubuck and Duck Shoes.....89c

THE "HAHN SPECIAL" Men's \$3 Low Shoes Saturday.....\$2.45

Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 Low Shoes.....\$1.87

Women's \$3.00 to \$5.00 Low Shoes.....\$2.39

Boys' and Girls' \$1.75 and \$2 Values.....\$1.19

Boys' and Girls' Saturday Specials.....49c

Women's White, Black or Blue Bathing Shoes.....19c and 49c

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CAMP

GIRLS IN CAMP

By Frederic J. Haskin.

"Who!" is the musical word giving admittance to the order of the Camp Fire Girls of America. In this password is condensed the real spirit of the order. It is formed of the first two letters of the words "work," "health" and "love," and these three words will appeal to all as representing the keynote of the requirements of true womanhood. So it follows that a camp of girls in the woods having this password must be a happy company, indeed. They are always to be derided by the position of guardian and who is, therefore, well fitted to lead them in all of the camp activities which tend to promote usefulness, health and happiness. With camp craft, handcraft, boating, swimming and the various athletic games, the study of nature as it appears in flower, tree and landscape, the day is one long succession of interesting events until the council held each evening round the cheerful camp fire sends the girls to pleasant dreams after the singing of the "Who!" cheer and the recital of the pictures "Ode to the Fire."

The organization of the Camp Fire Girls is due largely to the success of the summer camps for girls conducted for several years in Maine under the direction of Mrs. Luther H. Gulick. At the close of the camping season last September, Dr. Luther H. Gulick became chairman of a committee to make plans for a permanent order for the girls of the United States. This committee, known as the Mabel Cratty of the National Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Stanton, Dr. J. H. Brown and a number of other prominent women and men interested in the welfare of the young people of the organization, there is a national council, with Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, at its head.

Dr. Gulick insisted that there must be a fund providing a thousand dollars a month for the "camp fire girls" idea could be made public. So earnestly was the need felt for it by the philanthropic men and women interested that within a month the required amount was raised, with an additional \$500 a month for three years. It was found more than twice as much is being done for the boys of this country as for the girls, and the new order is intended to offset this difference. It is just as necessary for the girls to be provided with a means of developing their racial instincts as boys, and it is believed that the camp fire movement will help toward solving the young girl problem which has been gradually developing in the hearts of the social workers of the world. Women have housework because it has become so humdrum, but girls must be taught to find a pleasure in all the parts of a household, and by keeping their bodies in such good condition that they do not overtax their strength. That the need for an organization for girls was felt throughout the country is evidenced by the fact that over 8,000 girls were ready for organization before the body had been incorporated.

Playgrounds, public schools, churches and settlements may all serve as centers of camp fire organizations. The work is done in a state of constant activity, and the girls are organized in the best of all advantages they may be under. Some of these advantages are: (1) The girls are given a real camp. Others who cannot secure this privilege, enjoy excursions to the woods under the leadership of the guardian.

One organization, composed of girls, employed in a large New York department store, has arranged Half Holidays as a temporary camping place along the Hudson river, accessible by a single carfare, where they have been spending their Saturdays and Sundays, enjoying a period of rest and work has to be omitted for the present. The guardian usually arranges for trips to the country and woods so that the girls are encouraged to study the flowers and birds within their reach.

The camp fire movement is said to have made greater progress in the public schools than in the homes. In some cities the Camp Fire Girls is a branch of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association, and a large number of the most successful camps have been under its auspices, even though conducted for the camp movement.

There are many wealthy girls who have parents who recognize the value of the discipline of the camp fire routine in the development of the daughters even before the girls themselves understand the value. In some instances the presence of these more fortunate girls helps to defray the expenses of the camp, and thus put it more easily within reach of those whose means and leisure are limited.

There is absolute equality among the Camp Fire Girls. Like their brothers, the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls are recognized as the organization for which each has an equal chance. Many of the wealthy girls have qualified for the position of camp guardian, following the example set for them

by Miss Helen Taft. Miss Taft has been interested in the camp fire work from its beginning, and is the guardian of a group of girls connected with the Noel Settlement House in Washington. She is most faithful in attendance upon her work, and every Monday afternoon that she is in the city she meets with her young associates and directs their work. There is still a great need of more women who are interested in the welfare of the girls of their neighborhood to qualify for the position of guardians. The first requirement for a guardian is that the applicant love girls. She must obtain her authority to organize a camp from the national headquarters, and if there is a local council or advisory board in her vicinity she should have its endorsement. She will then be furnished with the essential directions for organization. Any properly qualified woman can take interest in the work, and the girls in factories have undertaken the direction of a group of young girls working under them.

Each camp fire group makes its own regulations aside from those laid down by the National Council. Some will have a fee for each girl, the money thus secured to be used to some common good. Others will have no fee whatever, excepting as the girls incur it for themselves. Whatever money is contributed by the girls should be expended as they determine. The camps play basketball and other games, and the guardian must see that the girls are kept in good health and that the plans laid out by the organization must be followed. No guardian can set aside the regulations for membership or the specific conditions for obtaining the different ranks or honors.

There must be some activities that can be performed all the year around in the city, and the guardian must see that the girls are given the opportunity of doing so. One camp has organized a tennis court for the use of their members. One camp has organized a large church holds its meetings in a parish hall, and has established a gymnasium in the same building where they play basketball and other games, and from her place of business every day for a month. During that period she incurred no expense, but she has been able to continue the work. A wealthy girl in the city won her business honor by dispensing with the need of a car, and for a month, driving and cleaning her own automobile. The money thus earned she used to help toward the work of the camp fire council meetings.

TO STUDY LABOR DISPUTES.

Sir George Askwith Will Investigate Canadian Industrial Problem.

LONDON, August 9.—Sir George Askwith, chairman of the industrial commission of the board of trade and famous as a successful mediator in industrial disputes during the past few years, is to be sent shortly by the British government to Canada to investigate the work of the industrial disputes investigation act in the Dominion. During his trip Sir George probably will visit the United States, where he will make a study of the latest industrial legislation.

Sir George Askwith's trip to Canada indicates that the government is determined to attempt to remedy by legislation the conditions which have kept the British Isles in a state of industrial depression for the past eighteen months. He is undoubtedly the best informed man in the world as to the causes of industrial depression, and he enjoys the confidence of both capital and labor.

TESTIMONY IN CONFLICT.

Court Continues Hearing on Charge Against Summer Torrey.

Parts of the testimony in the hearing before Judge Pugh in the United States branch of the Police Court today of the hearing against Summer Torrey, preferred by the city, was flatly contradicted other testimony in the case. Judge Pugh continued the hearing until tomorrow, in order that a mysterious stranger, alleged by some of the witnesses to have committed the assault, could be located. His name was given as William Heffner, but no one knew where he lives.

Whether Summer Torrey or William Heffner, or some other person committed the assault could not be proved, but ever did, it is declared, made a good job of it, breaking four bones in Wornall's nose.

Aviation in the Sahara.

The French have established a station on the northern edge of the Sahara at Sidi Ghazel, near Biskra, to study air flights in the desert, not only between neighboring oases but even to the country and woods so that the girls are encouraged to study the flowers and birds within their reach.

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HUSBAND SHOTS WIFE

Took Her for Burglar, Says

Man, But Woman Tells

Another Story.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Matthew O'Callaghan, a cotton merchant, living in a fashionable section of Brooklyn, was taken into custody early today on the charge of shooting his wife Lillian, whom he declared, he mistook for a burglar. Mrs. O'Callaghan said that her husband was intoxicated and that the shooting was deliberate. She was taken to a hospital, where it was found she was suffering from three bullet wounds. Her condition is critical.

Mr. O'Callaghan is thirty-seven years old. She told the police that she rose early this morning and, as she was leaving the room, her husband threatened to shoot her. She said that she was drunk and decided to hurry to her son-in-law's apartment on the top floor. O'Callaghan said that her husband fired three times through a glass door panel at her. She said she had been married six years and had never had any trouble with her husband.

O'Callaghan told the police that he thought his wife was a burglar. He is sixty years of age.

WHY HE NEVER USED GUNS.

Kansas Mayor Who Used to Be a Sheriff in Kansas.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The modest boss of Mayor James E. Porter of Kansas City, Kan., when he was sheriff of Wyandotte county, was that in twenty-five years of police duty he never once was obliged to use a firearm. Many of the local peace guardians used to scoff at this story, and said it was merely a joke. The sheriff said it was true.

The campaign that year was divided between two parties, one of which was known as "Weedys," because of the source of annoyance in the west bottoms ward and seemed to be defying the police. He knocked down several policemen and half a dozen innocent voters before he was overpowered and brought to book. A state charge was placed against him in the North City court.

"Weedys" declared he would not let a man or two lynch him around the courthouse just to see the fun when the sheriff proved so much of a coward. He reached the street when the expected fun started.

No, the sheriff would do nothing. He did not even lay his hands on the prisoner, but walked close beside him as they emerged from the courtroom. They had reached the street when the expected fun started.

Like a flash the burly ringster swung for Mr. Porter, who ducked. Then he brought his hand down on "Weedys" coat collar, taking off all the hair on the back of his head. He left the prisoner's neck from behind, and his right caught an inflexible lead on the forehead. "Weedys" rose in the air, described a neat parabola and hit the pavement. He arose gracefully still in the clutches of the sheriff, and went through the motions of a top-heavy ocean liner in the embrace of a top-heavy sheriff.

Down the street the crowd gathered until he seemed to the officers to have half a dozen heads and a hundred flying limbs, but never for a second did it suggest that he was doing anything himself in the way of fighting. At last he stood sadly humiliated, certainly weakened in the presence of his superior.

"Will you come now, without me holding up the crowd," the sheriff, who himself is a big man.

"Believe me, I will!" was the docile reply. The crowd and together they proceeded to the jail.

Cotton Duck for Motor Tires.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

One million yards of high grade duck, to be made from sea island and Egyptian cotton, has recently been sold by a Georgia cotton mill to a manufacturer of automobile tires.

The quality of this material is of the highest grade used only in the larger tires, the lower grade of goods being available for the smaller tires. The million yards of cotton duck one yard wide is a pretty big order to go from one mill to another.

It illustrates, however, the ever-broadening market for cotton and the reason why the cotton industry has been so promptly absorbed. Every year sees new uses for the South's cotton. Not only is it being used in the manufacture of automobile tires, and the wider the use of automobiles the greater will be the demand for cotton.

State Leaves.

From the Bakers' Weekly.

Members of the local flour trade were greatly interested in a recent story of a loaf of bread of 107 years old. The account stated that the museum at Vienna had recently been presented with the loaf by a relative of the man who had baked it.

During the investment of Vienna by the first Napoleon in 1805 the baker was killed by a shell while standing near his oven with the loaf in his hand. It is claimed that notwithstanding its great age it still baked as good as new.

Although over a century old it is stated that one still older is in existence. This latter loaf was alleged to have been carried off by the French in 1805, and was presented to the emperor of Austria by the Russian ambassador of Corry Wood, who had inherited it as a treasured legacy in 1772.

A RUSSIAN MONASTERY.

Army of Men Employed, No Seeker for Work Refused.

From Country Life.

Tramping to the Holy Land the way the Russian pilgrims go, I came lately to New Athos, a small monastery in the mountains of the Russian world. New Athos, or Novy Aton, as the Russians call it, is an establishment resembling what the best of English monasteries must have been prior to 1538.

It is, in itself, by its example, a defense of one serious story of a vast property where everything was done well. Such among monasteries in New Athos.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

Special Announcement on

Sporting Page.

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